

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, it has been proved that Phulbani district is climatically suitable for coffee cultivation. But, so far as the total amours of money spent is concerned, I would not be able to give that information because so far this activity has been carried on and is being carried or. by the Soil Conservation Department of the State Government. Mow, the Coffee Board has got several schemes under which we extend help and assistance to the State Governments. But, Sir, so far we have not been getting much of a esponse or enthusiasm from particular State. But whenever they want any assistance, We are ready to exte sistancce.

MR CHAIRMAN: Next f)
lection No, 183.

SHRr SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA:
Sir. I want to put a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Since yon also belong to Orissa, I will make an exception.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA
Sir, it is not just one district alone, that is. Phulbani, because the honourable Member belongs to Phulbani.] can say that the same climate exists in Koraput, in Bolangir, in Ganjam, in Kalahandi and also in Maytirbhanj areas. I would like to state that the honourable Minister must tell to Orissa State Govern men!, which is very lethargic in such matters, that they try to acquire larger and larger areas un! spend larger amounts of money on this project Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, I agree with the honourable Member that the districts which he has mentioned are suitable coffee cultivation and I will certainly impress upon the State Government. As I said in the beginning, we are prepared and we are ready to help.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Now, Question No. 183, Mr. Malaviya.

Dismal performance of Public Sector Enterprises

*183. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:: SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector enterprise have been showing dismal performance for the last few years and been showing huge losses;

are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have made any of their working; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard and what remedial measures Government are contemplating in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Do,

(c) and (d) A statement is laid up the Table of the House.

Statement

(c) The Government have been rev: regularly the performance of the individual enterprises through quarterly performance review meetings in the administrative Ministries concerned;

(d) (1) The Government have constituted number of study teams to look into the permormance of various public enterprises and recommend short-term and long-term measures to improve the same.

(2) Government is constantly reviewing various aspects of the management of public enterprises including change in personnel, structure of the organisations etc., wherever necessary with a view to improve their performance.

(3) Additional investments are provided for balancing facilities and captive power plants wherever justified.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya.

(4) Technology upgradation, modernisation, of plant and equipment and diversification of products are undertaken wherever considered appropriate.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मान्यवर, माननीय मन्त्री जी, यह बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या यह सही है कि 1982-83 में 173 सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को शुद्ध लाभ 617.85 करोड़ रुपये हुआ था और 1983-84 में 188 सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों का मुनाफा घट कर 32.24 करोड़ रह गया ?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: Sir, 176 enterprises had incurred a net loss of Rs. 106.92 crores during the first nine months ending December, 1983. The overall working results for 1983-84, however, ended with a net profit of Rs. 245.67 crores. Now, during 9 months ending December, 1984, there was a net profit of Rs. 73.09 crores against a net loss of Rs. 106.92 crores incurred by the enterprises during the corresponding period last year, as stated above.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : क्या यह सही है कि स्टील अथॉरिटी आफ इण्डिया कुद्रेमख आइरन और कम्पनी, कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड, नेशनल टैक्स-टाइल कार्पोरेशन लि०, फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, दिल्ली टॉम्बोर्ट कार्पोरेशन, भारत एल्यू-मिनियम कम्पनी, हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन लि०, नेशनल जूट मैनु-फैक्चरिंग कार्पोरेशन, काटन कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया इन सबका घाटा 1983-84 में अलग-अलग 25 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर था ?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: Sir, it is true that the textile industry, the steel industry as well as the shipping and Mughal Lines have incurred losses. The Shipping and Mughal Lines incurred a loss because of the recession. The textile industry sustained a loss because of the increase in prices, so far as cotton bales are concerned. So far as the steel industry is concerned, there was a loss not only

because of recession but also (here) was a piling up of stocks. Sir, there was a cut in the production of steel because of these reasons, and it is true that there was a loss in this sector.

श्री बोरेंद्र वर्मा : क्या माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रति वर्ष इन पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो घाटा बढ़ रहा है उसका कारण हाई कारस्ट स्ट्रक्चर, लो कैपिटली यूटिलिजेशन, वास्ट आर्मी आफ मैनेजर्स एण्ड वर्कर्स हैं ? क्या यह भी है कि प्रोफेशनल मैनेजर्स के डाइरेक्टर्स और चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव्स का मनोव्यव नहीं किया जाता है ? यदि यह है तो इससे दूर करने के लिए क्या कार रहे हैं ?

दूसरा, क्या प्रोफेशनल लोगों को फुल करके मबिष्य में मैनेजमेंट और डाइरेक्टर्स के मनोव्यव पर भी विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: It cannot be said that the performance of the public sector is a dismal one. There has been improvement in the last few years. For the satisfaction of the hon. Members I may be permitted to state that these are the factors. The percentage of gross profit to capital employed during 1977-78 was 7.58 per cent. During 1981-82 it was 12.10 per cent. During 1982-83 it was 13.06 per cent. During 1983-84 it was 11.94 per cent. Sir, here under the Constitution also we have got an obligation to bring the distribution of income and also the production and wealth. Sir, here I may say that the public sector is One of our premier institutions for achieving this objective. Sir, the public sector has to go to the backward areas to improve and also to provide employment in backward areas. They have got social objectives also. They have to go to the backward areas not only to create employment but also to remove regional imbalances. There they have to go to improve the infrastructure facilities also. So many social objectives are also there. It is not only for the purpose of financial obligation: we have got other economic obligations also.

श्री बोरेंद्र वर्मा : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया।

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: I am coming to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN. He says this particular industry has suffered losses. What is your explanation?

श्री बोरेंद्र वर्मा : मान्यवर, मैं जरा अपने प्रश्न को दोबारा एकलव्य कर दूँ। मेरा मंशा यह है कि 193 एन्टरप्राइजेज 1982-83 में प्रॉफिट पर थे और उनको 617 करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ था। नेक्स्ट इयर में 188 एन्टरप्राइजेज को केवल 32 करोड़ 34 लाख का मुनाफा हुआ है, यानी मुनाफा इतना घट गया, लॉस में चले गये।

तो इस बड़े लॉस का क्या कारण है? क्या यह है कि हमारे प्रॉफेशनल मैनेजर्स के मैनेजर नहीं होते, डाइरेक्टर्स नहीं होते और उनको कोई ट्रेनिंग इस प्रकार की नहीं होती, इस बात पर मेरा प्रश्न है?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The Public Enterprises Selection Board takes care of selecting the proper people. As for the training programme that the honourable Member has mentioned whether there is any such training programme, the BPE has been able to organise advanced management programme for the public sector enterprises in collaboration with the IIM of Calcutta. As for the reasons for losses, apart from management, are certain objective condition. For tee, power was one such condition for the steel sector; then infrastructure for is also become a problem. We have taken steps for captive power plants, more investment in power, and so on to overcome the problem. Then there are the "ther social reasons which my colleague said, about the objectives; not only in the financial books, but ,what it gives to the economy. Had that public sector not been there, what would have been the impact on the economy? That is taken into consideration. And when we in-

vest in public sector, many times we have to develop backward area where no private sector will go; there the pioneering work is done by the public sector and then ancillaries are grown. We have to take into consideration not only the financial viability of a particular company but its impact on the economy as a whole.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कहा, वह बिल्कुल सही है, जो हमारे देश की हालत है, उसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रोल है। श्रीमन्. इन नबाल के पोलिटिकल इम्पलिकेशंस हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि कहीं पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रति सरकार का रुझान बदलने वाला तो नहीं है, चूँकि मेरी जानकारी के मुताबिक देश का पूँजीपति यह कॉण्डिशन वाक्यादा प्रचार करके कर रहा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर घाटे में चल रहा है, लिहाजा, पब्लिक सेक्टर को एवन्डन करिये, और मैं जब यह कह रहा हूँ जो जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरी जानकारी के मुताबिक अभी हाल में एक विरोधी दल ने अपनी आर्थिक नीति में परिवर्तन किया और आजादी के बाद पहली बार यह कहने की हिम्मत की कि जिस पब्लिक सेक्टर में घाटा है, उसे उद्योगपतियों को दे दो। इससे खतरनाक बात कोई नहीं हो सकती है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के प्रचार के दबाव में आकर, पूँजीपतियों के दबाव में आकर पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रति सरकार के रुझान में कोई तब्दीली तो आने वाली नहीं है?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I

lity at my command that there is no such change in the Government policy. The Government is going to back up the public sector. It has been our key and hope of our development right from independence; it is the source of our strength. We are not going to give it up.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will he agree that mismanagement and corruption on the part of the managerial staff is

an important factor for sustaining the losses in the public sector?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: If there is any specific instance to that effect, we will look into it.

श्री सुरेश कल्मदी : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब के "सी" में यह दर्शाया कि इंडियन एंडरप्राइजेज की प्रोफिटॉसिबिलिटी रेगुलर रेब्यू की जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या रेब्यू करते समय यह जांच की कि मैनेजमेंट के उत्तरदायी और प्रोफिट के लिए दायी है ?

यदि हाँ है, तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

दूसरा मैं मंत्री भगेलाल से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एंडर में ऐसे बिजनेस ऑफिस मैनेजर एंडरप्राइजेज हैं, जो काम में आ रहे हैं और यदि काम में आ रहे हैं, तो उन बिजनेस में सुधार के लिए क्या कौन-कौनसी सरकारी द्वारा उठाये गये हैं ?

तीसरा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बारे में देवकीनंदन एंडरप्राइजेज की बात कही गई है, तो क्या इस बात की खोज छानबीन की गई है कि जिस बिजनेस से संबंधित पब्लिक सेक्टर एंडरप्राइजेज है, उसी बिजनेस से संबंधित स्पेशलिस्ट मैनेजमेंट में आये ?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: Sir, the Government is very serious if there are any lapses on the part of the Chief Executive. We have found some deficiencies, we have rectified them also. And in some cases we have removed some of the Chief Executives.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sir, many public sector undertakings are making huge losses. Sir, I had an occasion to go to many of these organisations. And once you enter there, you feel that you are entering a palace or a Maharaja is sitting there in a palace. You see the lifestyle, you see the furniture, wall to wall carpeting.

You find they are totally air-conditioned. You have leather sofa sets there. And this is in losing units. I want to know . . .

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Are you describing the Parliament?

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: I am describing the atmosphere in a losing public sector unit. This is the life-style there, and lavish parties are there. I want to know whether the Government intends to issue any guidelines for simplicity because, I think, in this country one of our main pillars is socialism. And I hope you will issue guideline. Also, I would like to know from the Minis! the Government is thinking in terms of bringing the losing public sector units into the joint sector.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, first I want to dispel the broad sweep in which the public sector has been described. I may say, Sir, that in 1983-84, compared to the private sector, while foreign exchange earning from the private sector has gone down by 9.8 per cent, it has gone up by 14.13 per cent in the case of public sector. The ratio of gross profit to net sale of the private sector and the public sector in 1983-84 has been more or less of the same order—8.74 per cent in the case of private sector and 8.13 per cent in the case of public sector. So, if you compare these variables, this picture that is being painted, I think, has to be corrected. More or less, even if you see the performance of the public sector, we have our commitments. I have shown the reasons why even with open eyes we go in for losses and make our commitments. But investments in the public sector in 1977-78 were Rs. 13,389 crores. In 1983-84, within this period, they have gone up to Rs. 135,411 crores. (Interruption) I am coming to your question. But the broad sweep and in the context you put your question, I want to dispel it. It is very necessary to dispel that idea about the public sector. Now the gross profit, that is profit before interest and tax. Perhaps, you might not be interested as to how much goes into the public sector but we are interested to expand it. (Interruption) Wait on. I am just on the point, in

1977-78, it was Rs. 915 crores and in 1983-84, it was Rs. 3,569 crores. Net profit was negative in 1977-78—minus 91 crores of rupees. It was positive in 1983-84. Having said this, now about luxurious expenditure, etc. which the hon. Member said, certainly we are against any wasteful expenditure and we keep a check.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Are you going to issue any guidelines?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There are existing guidelines on this.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Are you going to convert the losing units into the joint sector? Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want your protection. In one sentence he has replied to all that. He has not replied to my question. I want your protection.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I will reply. I did not catch up your joint sector. It was joined with something else, the wasteful expenditure, etc. Sir, it will depend on a specific unit or a proposal and on the merits of it. A sweeping assurance cannot be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee. We will allow a full discussion on this subject.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: So our restrictions will not apply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. they will apply.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Mr. Chairman. Sir, I am very glad at the statement of the Finance Minister, which, in fact, would be noted by the private sector as contrary to the spirit of the Budget. It is the private sector which is very happy. I myself mentioned about it in the Budget speech about the relatively better role of the public sector. The question, however, is about the figures quoted in terms of the additional profit. To what extent is that due to escalation of prices in the petroleum sector and to what extent is it due to increased efficiency? The second part of my question is whether the Finance Minister will agree that apart from the question of simplicity, to which Shri

Kalmadi has drawn his attention, one of the crucial questions, on which the Government is yet to act, is the participation of workers in the public sector enterprises in the full sense of the term; *i.e.*, participation in the financial management, at the shop floor level and at the board level, in the full sense of the term. This workers' participation, if that is available, if that is implemented, it will lead to efficiency and will not need escalation in prices in order to show profits. Sir, the third part of my question is very specific. The previous Finance Minister in his expensive mood during the pre-election period promised to West Bengal about certain innovative expenses for the two steel plants of West Bengal at Durgapur and ISCO. Are those schemes—I have not seen them mentioned in the Budget—for modernisation given up or do they remain in the book?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, perhaps the impression is that the high prices in the oil sector are the cause of profit and that is why he is showing it. It is not always true that prices have to take care of some profitability so that there are investments and growth. For instance, due to the increase of the dollar rate a rupees thousand crores load has come on the oil sector. (*Interruptions*). Now, if it neutralises, it is not making the profit. It is an essential burden that has come. It is neutralised. If there is a wage agreement and if it is not making profit, so certain cost neutralisations have to be made by price rise, not necessarily for profitability. (*Interruptions*). I told you that one of the reasons, is that thousands of crores of burden has fallen on account of the dollar becoming stronger.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: To what extent has it happened? I want to know to what extent escalation of prices is responsible for this profit.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I can tell you the one recent escalation of prices. It has only neutralised the duty plus the hike of the dollar. There is no profit element.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Jagesh Desai.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I want to mention one thing about workers' participation, it is a relevant point and we are in harmony with what the hon. Member has said that finally the public sector has to allow workers' participation if we are to see the social structure change. It is the workers' right to which we have agreed and various steps have been taken during the recent past of which the hon. Member is aware.

MR. CHAIRMAN- There is another part, which you have missed.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: About the TISCO, it will come in (he Budget.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Chairman. Sir, I am happy to note that sales in the year 1978-79 in the public sector were Rs. 12,177 crores and in 1983-84 they have gone up to Rs. 34,707 crores, that means an increase of 300 per cent. I would like the hon. Minister to assure that this increase will be maintained. Secondly as regards the consumer price indices are concerned, the effect of the Budget on the price increments will be minimum) and I would like to have the assurance of the hon. Minister that as we are committed in the Manifesto, the consumer goods will be manufactured in the public sector. I would like to know whether Government have a scheme to manufacture consumer goods for day-to-day needs.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: At present there is no such proposal. We have taken note of the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Minister's answers to part (c) and (d) of the question are very vague. He has said that the Government have constituted a number of study teams. I would like to know from the Minister as to who has constituted these teams, whether it is done by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, or by the Government; how many of these study teams have been appointed; whether

they are headed by officials or experts; what are the aspects to be studied and whether any study team has submitted a report and if so, what action has been taken.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: Here is a list of 23 important study teams constituted by various Ministries and Departments to go into the working of the public undertakings, like, Bharat Heavy Vessels Ltd., Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd., Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering, Richardson and Crudas Ltd., Scooters India Ltd., Tungabhadra Steel Project Ltd., Triveni Structures Ltd., and if the hon. Member wants, I can read out the whole list.

MR. CHAIRMAN: it is not necessary.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He has not answered the other part of my question as to who has constituted the study teams.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said that Ministries have done it.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA- And who heads the teams?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Experts are there.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: I can give the names alongwith other details to the hon. Member, if he wants.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: And whether any committee has submitted a report.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: Details will be given to him.

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA: I am pleased to note that Government is very much exercised and very serious about the success of public undertakings. But I want to ask a very simple question. There are certain fields in which private sector is also operating and at the same time public sector is operating. For instance in the steel sector, the public sector is showing very very steep loss whereas the private sector, such as TISCO is showing a plus side. Similarly for power generation, in Maharashtra where the Tatas have power generation. I understand, they are issuing dividends also, whereas none of the public

sector undertakings in the field of power generation is showing profit. Has the Government made an enquiry as to what are the reasons for this difference in performance of the two sectors, as whether it is due to the scheme of upgrading certain areas which are socially backward. Is it the only reason for the losses, or is it due to mismanagement or inefficiency and so many other reasons compared to private sector?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: It is not correct to say that public sector undertakings are always making losses. For the information of the House, I can say that in medium, large-scale and small-scale industries in the country numbering than 80,000 units are today sick. For the information of the House, I can say that Rs. 3200 odd crores are locked up. Here also, we have nationalised 14 large-scale big industries. I may also inform the hon. Member that there are some reasons; but we will not say that our public sector undertakings are making profit only; there is of course scope for improvement. At the same time, as my senior colleague, the hon. Finance Minister stated, it is not proper to demoralise the entire public sector.

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA: My question was that in the same sector like steel, whereas the private sector is showing a profit, the public sector undertaking is suffering losses. Same is the case with power generation where private sector are showing profit.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: in the same sector—this is what I said—not all companies are making losses. Some public sector undertakings are making profits and some are making losses.

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA: This is not an answer to my question. I said, in the same sector, where both are operating.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, the comparisons are not valid. You are comparing one unit in the private sector with the whole of public sector. For example, a thermal station may be set up, but the coal quality may be low.

I think, it is not valid, if you lump all these things together and compare them.

SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN: Sir, the question relates to the performance of public sector undertakings. The scope of this question has become rather extensive. I would stress the point that we are all for the public sector and it is not that all the public sector undertakings are making losses. But there are some public sector undertakings which do require close scrutiny. In this context, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to IDPL. There was a question about this yesterday. It was conceded by the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers that IDPL has been showing extensive losses and this has been going on for a number of years. Now, we have directors also, Government directors, nominated to the boards of these public sector undertakings. May I know from the hon. Minister whether they check with these representatives as to the causes for the loss incurred by IDPL? Sir, as you know, this IDPL was established...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We know all these things. You have put the question.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: Sir, if the hon. Member goes through the main answer, she would find that it has been clearly stated. For the benefit of the hon. Member, I can read:

"Government have been reviewing regularly the performance of individual enterprises through quarterly performance review meetings in the administrative Ministries concerned."

It has also been stated therein:

"Government have constituted a number of study teams to look into the performance of various public sector enterprises and recommend short-term and long-term measures to improve the same."

the hon. Member goes through the answer, she will find that all these things have been spelt out.

SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN:—Sir, may I seek a clarification?

MR. CHAIRMAN; No clarification please. Mr. Matto.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:
Mr. Chairman, Sir. in the last but one Session of Parliament we passed a Bill in regard to the State Electricity Boards.. The Bill said that a minimum return of four half per cent should be guaranteed by the State Electricity Boards Will the runent consider the possibility of lucing a legislation fixing a minimum return in each public sector undertaking? Secondly, will the promotions, transfers, ales, allowances and other things Manager of each individual unit be related to the performance in the underlie he is These are the two ques-

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI; Sir, a suggestion and we will definitely of it.

श्री जगतपाल सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय मंत्री जी क्या यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में बेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज के लिए ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है बनिस्वत प्राइवेट सेक्टर के और उन को जो कन्सुमर गुड्स हैं वे फेयर प्राइस पर देना पड़ता है। इस लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जितना प्रॉफिट होता है उतना पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं हो सकता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH; Sir. this is true. The social bene- have gone up in the public sector, in terms of investment in townships and so on. In 1977-78, it was Rs. 484 crores. It gone up to Rs. 1083 crores. The net economic welfare expenditure was Rs. 151 crores in 1977-78. it has gone up to Rs. 452 crores. This way, the social cost has been there and if you see the contribution to the public exchequer, which is also a part of social welfare, it has also gone up many times.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA: Sir, the public sector has become a white elephant to the public exchequer. When we see the huge amount of money invested in these

public sector undertakings, . Rs. 36,000 crores. which, is much more than the nation's total revenue disbursement, which, I think, the hon. Finance Minister is also fully aware of. and the huge losses incur-red by these public sector undertakings, it clearly shows that they are doing only disservice to the nation. Sir, the loss of National Textile Corporation has reached Rs. 400 crores and the loss of Heavy Engineering has come to Rs. 300 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI M. KADHARSHA; Hon. Minister in his reply has said that the losses are being reduced, but the actual position is contrary to his statement. The Public Enterprisej Survey in its volume No. 1 clearly states that the losses have gone very high in respect of most of the public sector undertakings, like Mishra Dbatu Nigam, Indian Iron & Steel Company, Steel Authority of India, Kudremukhi Iron Ore and many other public sector undertakings. The losses of Bharat Coking Coal and Eastern Coalfields have shot up from Rs. 364 lakhs to Rs. 191.15 crores,

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI M. KADHARSHA: I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any responsibility will be fixed in respect of the public sector undertakings which are incurring losses year after year, without even the slightest improvement.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The responsibility is both commercial as well as social.

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : समापति महोदय, 1978-79 में बिहार की 44 पब्लिक ग्रंटरटेकिंग की मैंने जांच कराई थी और 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा की और 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा की लागत में वह चली गई थी। मुख्य जो बात समझ में आई, जिस पर मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ वह यह है कि जो मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी हैं उनका कार्यकाल तय नहीं होता, उनकी योग्यता तय नहीं होती और हानि लाभ की रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी किसी पर तय नहीं होती।

क्या सरकार ऐसा नियम बनाने जा रही है कि जनरल मैनेजर हो, मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर हो, कोई भी कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी हो, उसका मिनिमम कार्यकाल, मिनिमम वर्किंग पीरियड तय होना चाहिए। दूसरे उनकी ऐक्साइटिंग, उनकी योग्यता तय होनी चाहिए और रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी तय होनी चाहिए। लास अगर हो तो उसका कारण क्या है और अगर प्राफिट हो तो इनसेंटिव उनको क्या दिया जा सकता है। इस तरह का नियम क्या सरकार बनाने की सोच रही है और राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश दे रही है?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: These are also suggestions. We will definitely take note of the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: About incentives.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: That is also a suggestion.

SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT: Sir, we are proud of the fact that public sector has contributed considerably in building up our economy. We are also proud of the hard way in which the public sector has come up. Now, there are certain fields where the private sector and the public sector are working side by side. The result is that whereas the public sector has to fulfil all the legal and social obligations, private sector somehow manages to go scotfree. May I know from the hon. Minister whether such of the industries will be completely taken over by the Government. For instance, there is the manganese ore industry. Part of the manganese ore industry is under nationalised sector and a considerable part of it is in the private sector. May I know from the Minister whether he has any plan to nationalise the manganese industry?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There is no such plan, Sir.

श्री सुरज प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि देश में जितने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर के यूनिट हैं उनमें कितने लाभ में हैं और कितने

घाटे में हैं। दूसरे, मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स में पब्लिक सेक्टर जो थे उनको ज्वाइंट सेक्टर में बदलने की तरफ राज्य सरकारों ने कदम उठाए हैं। तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कहना है? सरकार ने अभी कहा है कि ज्वाइंट सेक्टर में बदलने की हमारी इच्छा नहीं है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों ने इस तरफ कदम उठाए हैं तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या रिएक्शन है?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : मान्यवर, 1983-84 में 109 यूनिट्स मुनाफे में रही हैं और 92 यूनिट्स घाटे में रही हैं। जहां तक ज्वाइंट सेक्टर का सवाल है, मैंने यह कहा कि यह गुणाव-गुण पर विशिष्ट जो प्रस्ताव होगा उस पर आधारित है।

श्री सुरज प्रसाद : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने कहा कि राज्य सरकारों ने इसके लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं? इसके बारे में क्या कहना है?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : कह तो दिया, जवाब दे दिया।

Closure of Uneconomic Units in Textile Industry

-184. SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to close down the uneconomic units in textile in industry and

(b) if not, whether Government have made any efforts to modernise these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA), (a) and (b) Government have devised pro-jammco of assistance for modernisation and rehabilitation for textile units. But units which have no expectation of becoming viable may have to face closure. However, in such cases, Government would like the interests of the workers to be protected.